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E. MARTIN ESTRADA
1
   United States Attorney
   LINDSEY GREER DOTSON
   Assistant United States Attorney
 3
   Chief, Criminal Division
   BENEDETTO L. BALDING (Cal. Bar No. 244508)
   Assistant United States Attorney
 4
   Deputy Chief, General Crimes Section
   ALEXANDER B. SCHWAB (Cal. Bar No. 283421)
5
   Assistant United States Attorney
   Deputy Chief, Corporate and Securities
 6
    Fraud Strike Force
 7
         1200/1100 United States Courthouse
         312 North Spring Street
        Los Angeles, California 90012
 8
        Telephone: (213) 894-2274/1259
        Facsimile: (213) 894-0141
 9
        E-mail:
                    benedetto.balding@usdoj.gov
                    alexander.schwab@usdoj.gov
10
   Attorneys for Plaintiff
11
   UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
12
                         UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                   FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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   UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
                                       No. CR 22-267-MEMF-1
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                                       No. CR 22-267-MEMF-2
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             Plaintiff,
                                       No. CR 22-267-MEMF-3
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                  v.
                                       GOVERNMENT'S EX PARTE APPLICATION
                                       FOR AN ORDER ALLOWING DISCLOSURE
                                       OF GRAND JURY TESTIMONY;
   DEL ENTERTAINMENT, INC., et
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                                       MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
   al.,
        DEL ENTERTAINMENT, INC.,
                                       AUTHORITIES; DECLARATION OF AUSA
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   (1)
        JOSE ANGEL DEL VILLAR, and
                                       ALEXANDER B. SCHWAB
   (2)
   (3) LUCA SCALISI,
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             Defendants.
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         Plaintiff, United States of America, by and through its counsel
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   of record, the United States Attorney for the Central District of
   California, hereby applies ex parte for an order pursuant to Rule
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   6(e)(3)(E)(i) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure,
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authorizing the government to provide defendant's counsel of record with a copy of the grand jury testimony of a witness whom the government may call at trial.

The government makes this application because of defendant's need to prepare his case and the disclosure requirements of the Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3500. This application is based on the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities and Declaration of Alexander Schwab, the files and records of this case, and such further evidence and argument as may be presented at any hearing on this application.

Dated: January 17, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

E. MARTIN ESTRADA United States Attorney

LINDSEY GREER DOTSON
Assistant United States Attorney
Chief, Criminal Division

BENEDETTO L. BALDING ALEXANDER B. SCHWAB

Assistant United States Attorneys

Attorneys for Plaintiff UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 6(e)(2)(B) provides in relevant part: "Unless these rules provide otherwise, the following persons must not disclose a matter occurring before the grand jury:
...(vi) an attorney for the government" Fed. R. Crim.
6(e)(2)(B). Rule 6(e)(3)(E) provides in relevant part: "The court may authorize disclosure -- at a time, in a manner, and subject to any other conditions that it directs -- of a grand-jury matter:
[] preliminarily to or in connection with a judicial proceeding ..." Fed. R. Crim. 6(e)(3)(E).

A trial court has "substantial discretion to order or deny release" of a grand jury transcript. <u>United States v. Evans & Assocs. Constr. Co.</u>, 839 F.2d 656, 658 (9th Cir. 1988). The starting point for the Court's analysis is the "long-established policy that maintains the secrecy of the grand jury proceedings in the federal courts." <u>Id.</u> (citation omitted). The Supreme Court has set forth five policy reasons for maintaining the secrecy of grand jury proceedings:

(1) to prevent the escape of those whose indictment may be contemplated; (2) to insure the utmost freedom to the grand jury in its deliberations, and to prevent persons subject to indictment or their friends from importuning the grand jurors; (3) to prevent subornation of perjury or tampering with the witnesses who may testify before [the] grand jury and later appear at the trial of those indicted by it; (4) to encourage free and untrammeled disclosures by persons who have information with respect to the commission of crimes; [and] (5) to protect [an] innocent accused who is exonerated from disclosure of the fact that he has been under investigation, and from the expense of standing trial where there was no probability of guilt.

United States v. Procter & Gamble Co., 356 U.S. 677, 681 n.6 (1958)
(internal quotations omitted); see also United States v. Dynavac,
Inc., 6 F.3d 1407, 1411 (9th Cir. 1993) (citing Procter & Gamble and

Douglas Oil Co. of Cal. v. Petrol Stops Nw., 441 U.S. 211, 219 (1979), for the same proposition). In <u>U.S. Industries, Inc. v.</u>

<u>United States District Court</u>, 345 F.2d 18 (9th Cir. 1965), the Ninth Circuit reasoned that a determination whether disclosure of grand jury material should be made under Rule 6(e) depends on the need of the party seeking disclosure and on the "policy considerations for grand jury secrecy as they apply to the request for disclosure under consideration." <u>Id.</u> at 21. The court held that "if the reasons for maintaining secrecy do not apply at all in a given situation, or apply to only an insignificant degree, the party seeking the disclosures should not be required to demonstrate a large compelling need." Id.

In this instance, the policy considerations requiring secrecy are weaker post-indictment with respect to those witnesses who will testify at trial. See Dynavac, 6 F.3d at 1412. Moreover, disclosure of the grand jury testimony to defense counsel, who has requested such disclosure, would assist defense counsel in preparing in advance of trial and be consistent with the government's obligations under the Jencks Act, albeit at an earlier stage than is required by statute. See 18 U.S.C. § 3500(a).

For the foregoing reasons, the government respectfully requests that this Court issue an order authorizing the government to provide defense counsel with a copy of the grand jury testimony of any witnesses the government may call at trial.

DECLARATION OF ALEXANDER B. SCHWAB

I, Alexander B. Schwab, declare and state as follows:

- 1. I one of the Assistant United States Attorneys handling the prosecution of <u>United States v. Del Entertainment</u>, et al., CR No. 22-267-MEMF. I make this declaration in support of the government's <u>ex parte</u> application for an order permitting disclosure of a grand jury transcript.
- 2. I expect that the government may call at trial a witness who testified before the grand jury during the investigation of this case. Such testimony constitutes a statement under the Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3500, which the government will eventually be required to provide to the defendants once that witness testifies at trial.
- 3. On or about January 16, 2025, I contacted defense counsel and informed them that the government would be filing the present <u>exparte</u> application and asked for their position on the <u>exparte</u> nature of the application. Defense counsel informed me that they do not oppose the application or the <u>exparte</u> nature of the application.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration is executed at Los Angeles, California, on January 17, 2025.

ALEXANDER B. SCHWAB